

## U.S. Editor Says Chou Feels Collective Will Replace Mao

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—U.S. Editor Chou En-lai of China said a collective leadership would succeed Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Wall Street Journal reported today. It said Mr. Chou made the statement in a version with 23 American reporters touring China.

He gave no hint of who might replace the collective leadership, nor of when vacancies in government would be filled. The premier stressed that he had an abundance of "old, young, and younger, potential leaders."

Warren H. Phillips, editorial director of the journal, quoted Chou as having said that "naming of only one successor was one of the plots of Pao." The government says it has no successor, but Chairman Mao's designated successor, Vice Premier Li Rui, was killed while trying to flee a country.

"With such a big country and a big population, how can we have only one successor?" Mr. Chou asked.



Chou En-lai, bidding farewell to Nixon.

Union source China on such deals, he said.

He is convinced that the identity of the "principal culprit, the man who planned the assassination" of President John F. Kennedy has never been divulged. "It couldn't be that Lee Harvey Oswald is 'the one who really killed him,'" Mr. Chou said firmly. "It is not possible."

• In 1958, Nikita S. Khrushchev, then Soviet premier, proposed setting up a navy with China. Chairman Mao, sensing a Russian desire to control China's fleet, refused.

Discussing recent relations with the United States, Mr. Chou said: "Some people say developments have been rather slow, but as I see it this isn't so."

He mentioned China's entry into the United Nations and the expulsion of Taiwan from that organization last October and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking by more than 20 countries since then.

"We should look at all these major changes as links in a chain," the premier said. "As I see it, there will be further developments. They may go sometimes faster, sometimes slower."

Relaxed and Stable

Mr. Phillips said that Premier Chou, obviously in good spirits, set a tone in the conversation that seemed designed to project a picture of a China that now was relaxed, stable and sure of itself, with its major problems well in hand.

While he said he was precluded from visiting the United States as China's premier so long as the Chiang Kai-shek government had representatives in America, "I resigned, maybe I could go. Maybe I'll go as a member of the table tennis team."

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Chou said, "I made more replies to your questions than I did to President Nixon. [Secretary of State] Mr. Rogers and [Mr. Nixon's foreign policy adviser] Dr. Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger can talk to you for half an hour and not give you one substantive answer. It would be unfair of me to do that to you. But I understand he has to keep some things confidential."

Discussion of Economy

In a more serious vein, Premier Chou made these other points: China's economy: He reviewed China's current policy of giving first priority to agriculture, then to light industry and, third, to heavy industry. He said he did not favor replacing Peking's 1.7 million bicycles with automobiles, even when that is possible.

"Peking would become like New York in terms of pollution, and you wouldn't be able to move on the streets," he said.

The Russians: He said the United States and Japan have much better information about Chinese leadership questions than do the Russians "despite the fact they have the largest embassy in Peking, at the highest cost."

He also recalled telling Soviet (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



MOSCOW TALKS—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (second from right) meeting with West German Secretary Egon Bahr (second from left) in Moscow yesterday to discuss the German question. They are flanked by Valentin Falin, Soviet ambassador to Bonn (left), and Ulrich Sahm, the ambassador of West Germany to Moscow.

## Bonn Asks Russia to Break Deadlock With E. Germany

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (UPI)—West Germany's ace negotiator met today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in what Western diplomats said was an attempt to get Moscow's help in breaking a deadlock in Bonn's talks with East Germany. Diplomatic sources said West German Chancellor Willy Brandt sent his

state secretary, Egon Bahr, to Moscow in hopes the Russians will bring pressure on East Germany to conclude a treaty with Bonn before the West German election on Nov. 19. Mr. Gromyko received Mr. Bahr in the same ornate room in Spasskaya Palace in which West German and Soviet leaders signed their non-

aggression treaty in 1970. Bonn's negotiations with East Germany on a basic treaty are stuck on East Berlin's rejection of Mr. Brandt's concept of a single German nation divided into two German states. The Communists insist two German nations now exist.

Mr. Bahr told Mr. Gromyko that Mr. Brandt would support United Nations membership for East Germany if the latter accepts his "single German nation" philosophy, diplomatic sources said.

The West German diplomat will return to his own capital tomorrow to resume negotiations with East Germany's Michael Kohl.

## Potato Crop, Vegetables Low in Soviet

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP)—Already struggling to cope with a bad grain harvest, Soviet authorities today revealed potato and vegetable shortages caused by drought conditions.

The lead editorial in Pravda, the voice of the Communist party, urged farmers to prepare now for a maximum effort next year to "compensate for losses of production in the current year."

It mentioned not only grain, a major index of agricultural success, but also a need to increase potato and vegetable production. "The drought of the current year in many regions influenced the crop of these important food products," Pravda said.

It was reported earlier that searing heat in the Moscow region had nearly wrecked the crop of potatoes.

But Pravda's latest reference to the potato and vegetable problem indicated that crop failures went beyond the Moscow area. Even in the best of years there are not enough vegetables for the Russian table, although potatoes have been in adequate supply in the last few years.

U.S. Sees More Imports

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in Washington, reported a serious food situation in the Soviet Union. Ching "various sources," it said Moscow may be planning to import more food from satellite countries in addition to the purchase of 20 million tons of wheat from the United States.

The grain harvest, planned for an average of 195 million tons a year during the current five-year period, may fall well below the 170-million-ton mark this year.

Harvesters in the eastern areas—Siberia and northern Kazakhstan—are trying to bring in crops damaged by rain and snow, with time running out.

The shortages have sparked official campaigns to save bread and flour. There have so far been no corresponding drives to conserve potato and vegetable supplies.

The big state and collective farms were told to "analyze thoroughly results of work to expose the mistakes and miscalculations and to find the reserves that can be put into operation."

The continuing concern expressed by the state-controlled media over the harvest indicates the extent of official worry.

Pravda made clear that 1973 will be a year in which Soviet agriculture tries to recoup on 1972 farm failures.

Britain Rules Ocean of Suds

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The crew of a Royal Navy ship drank as much of their cargo of 180,000 cans of beer as they liked, then dumped the rest into the sea.

The navy said the beer, worth about \$13,330, was dumped into the North Sea recently because it was at least 10 months old.

A navy spokesman said that the beer was still drinkable but could have become undrinkable later aboard ships at sea.



NEW MAN—Flanked by ex-Chancellors Ludwig Erhard (left) and Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Christian Democratic party chairman Rainer Barzel at party congress yesterday.

## Warning West Germans of 'Slide Into Socialism'

### Barzel Hits Brandt's Economics, Ostpolitik

WIEN, Oct. 9 (Reuters)—West German opposition leader Rainer Barzel, opening the three-day election conference of his Christian Democratic party (CDU), today lashed Chancellor Willy Brandt's economic policies and his "Ostpolitik."

Mr. Barzel warned that the country faces "a slide into socialism" if it chooses Mr. Brandt in the general elections being held on Nov. 19.

And he made it clear that the opposition will concentrate on economic arguments in its efforts to unseat the chancellor's Social Democratic-Liberal coalition.

Mr. Barzel said West Germany's three years under Mr. Brandt have resulted in:

- The greatest price rises and lowest real wage improvements since World War II.
- Chaotic state finances and higher taxes.

Failure to carry out educational reforms.

Mr. Barzel accused the Brandt government of treating economic stability as only a "bad word" and throwing the concept of free enterprise into question.

He described inflation as the greatest enemy of free enterprise and asked, "The question arises: Why does the chancellor do nothing?... Is tolerating inflation as a means of bringing about a socialist transformation of society?"

The opposition leader said he also doubted whether West Germany has improved its international prestige since 1969.

Mr. Barzel, whose party abstained from voting on the ratification of West Germany's historic treaties with Moscow and Warsaw last July, denied that Mr. Brandt's "Ostpolitik" (eastern policy) has changed the basic contradiction between East and West.

Many has improved its international prestige since 1969.

Mr. Barzel, whose party abstained from voting on the ratification of West Germany's historic treaties with Moscow and Warsaw last July, denied that Mr. Brandt's "Ostpolitik" (eastern policy) has changed the basic contradiction between East and West.

Moscow has not given up its aims, while the West German's fellow countrymen in Communist East Germany are still not free to choose the form of government they desire, he said.

The Christian Democratic leader said his party wants a federal Europe built on integration of the Common Market partners and the NATO alliance.

Mr. Barzel implied that a CDU government would view the controversial Eastern treaties in a different light. "If we win the elections, the application and interpretation of the treaties will be in our hands," he said.

## Powell Sees U.K. Losing in Ulster

## British Seize IRA Officer; Bombing in County Tyrone

BELFAST, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The British Army tonight arrested a man identified as a key operational officer in the militant Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

An army spokesman said troops seized Cornelius McFadden as he entered a side street in Belfast's Catholic Andersonstown area. He was surrounded without a struggle.

A British legislator warned today that Britain is losing the guerrilla war in Northern Ireland, the Associated Press reported.

[Conservative legislator Enoch Powell, a consistent critic of Prime Minister Edward Heath's policies in Ulster, told a Belfast audience: "It needs to be shouted into the ear of the government that he war being waged in Ulster, and therefore on the United Kingdom, is being won by the enemy and lost by ourselves."

[Mr. Powell said the province's homicide rate has more than doubled this year over the 1971 figure despite the British government's moves to mollify the Catholic minority. So far, the 1972 death toll is 383, compared with an over-all total of 597 since the first man was killed in sectarian strife in August, 1969.]

Mr. McFadden's arrest brought to 10 the number of IRA Provisional leaders seized by the army since July, the spokesman said. Earlier, gunmen bombed the County Tyrone council building in Strabane, on Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic. No one was hurt.

Three masked gunmen dumped

a duffel bag containing an estimated 50-pound bomb in the entrance hall of the two-story County Tyrone council building in Strabane, about a warning that sent about 80 persons fleeing.

The bomb exploded half an hour later, extensively damaging the County Tyrone town office, welfare clinic and other social services.

In Belfast, meanwhile, the British Army said soldiers shot four Irish Republican Army gunmen in a series of battles that erupted in Roman Catholic areas late last night.

The army suffered no casualties in the battles. But a 4-year-old Catholic boy was wounded in the head in the Turf Lodge District adjoining Andersonstown—possibly by a stray bullet or ricochet, security officials said.

## Population of 15.3 Billion Seen for World in Century

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—World Bank projections indicate that the earth's population will grow about fourfold to 15.3 billion during the next century if the present pace continues.

Of this total, about 13.3 billion—or 87 percent—will reside in what are now considered to be the developing countries. In mid-1970, the statistics show, inhabitants of the developing countries amounted to 56 percent of the total.

The analysis of population

trends is included in a publication of bank operations as part of the bank's efforts to dramatize for the developing countries the economic implications if their population growth rates continue unchecked.

The survey also includes a projection of what would happen if the developing nations made a "maximum effort" to devise family-planning programs and other measures to curb fertility.

Such an effort could result in a population in the developing countries of 7 billion instead of 13.3 billion, "a possible but unlikely achievement," the bank said, in light of the political and cultural attitudes prevailing in most countries.

The analysis contained alternative population projections for most of the larger developing countries.

India, it said, will have 2.5 billion persons a century from now if population growth continues. A maximum effort to limit growth would result in a population of 1.4 billion.

For Egypt, the figures at the two extremes were 305 million and 94 million, and for Brazil 520 million and 273 million.

The report said that "unfavorable misconceptions" in many countries hinder efforts to cut population growth. A belief exists, for example, that "there is a correlation between population size and military power." Also, there is a "suspicion that the advocacy by rich countries of lower growth rates for the poor is merely a new form of colonialism and an excuse for not providing adequate development aid."

In the bank's view, the advantages of lower population growth are clear:

- "The most certain, immediate and measurable benefit of slowing population growth is an increase in per-capita income."
- "Problems of unemployment and inequality in the distribution of income would be eased by reductions in fertility."

## U.S. Would Launch Anyone's Nonmilitary Space Satellite

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon announced today that the United States will provide launching facilities to any country wishing to place satellites in orbit for peaceful purposes.

The offer specifically would provide facilities for China if it wished to bear the cost of putting an orbit, a weather, communications or scientific satellite.

However, administration sources said they knew of no project involving China now under consideration. They said Japan has expressed an interest in having the United States launch Japanese satellites.

A year ago, the United States offered to launch peaceful satellites for members of the European Peace Conference.

A White House spokesman said that the program now is available to all countries as long as launching is for peaceful purposes and the costs are borne by the benefiting country.

Since the Soviet Union has adequate facilities for launching its own satellites, no request is expected from Moscow. But joint space ventures between the United States and the Soviet Union

were promised at the Moscow summit conference in May.

In 1969, the President told the United Nations General Assembly that "of all man's great enterprises, none lends itself more logically or more compellingly to international cooperation than the venture into space."

In establishing what he called

- Only money said to be lacking to put men on Mars. Page 5.

"a global launch assistance policy," the President said all nations can have access under equal conditions to the advantages of space applications.

China is already linked to the U.S. through the Intelsat IV satellite, which carries four telephone circuits across the Pacific between Shanghai and California.

The link is a 33-foot antenna built in Shanghai by RCA, which is now constructing in Peking and in Shanghai a pair of 97-foot-wide antennas that will not only give the Chinese more circuits but will extend their range to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Talks Set For 3d Day In Paris

## Kissinger Stays; Speculation Rises

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—An unusual third day of talks is scheduled tomorrow between presidential envoy Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris, with no public clue about the prospects for an accord.

The extension of the secret bargaining into a third day coincides with Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern's nationwide address tomorrow night on his rival plan for ending the war in Vietnam.

President Nixon, at his press conference last Thursday, disavowed any link between politics and negotiations to end the war. McGovern campaign committee, and presumably the candidate's speech tomorrow, however, are geared in on Mr. Nixon's 1968 campaign pledge that "those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace, should not be given another chance."

As a result, each day that the current Kissinger negotiations have been prolonged has brought intensified speculation that a breakthrough in the negotiating stalemate might be imminent, despite President Nixon's disclaimer that his policy is influenced in any way by the approach of Election Day.

The White House limited itself once again to the bare announcement of the meetings. In mid-afternoon, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the second day of talks in the discussions that resumed yesterday was completed, and "they will meet a third day."

No Claim of Progress

No official claim of progress, or lack of it, has been made in the bargaining in which Mr. Kissinger for the first time is accompanied by his White House deputy, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Jr., who last week held secret talks in Saigon. The principals on the North Vietnamese side are Politburo member Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, official chief of the Hanoi delegation.

Outwardly, there is no sign yet that any compromise has been struck on the prime political demand by North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, known in the West as the Viet Cong, for the removal of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and his regime. Diplomatic observers, watching for clues about the secret bargaining, are intently listening for any outcry from Mr. Thieu that could signify his fear of being sacrificed to the Communist demand to replace him with a three-segment coalition "Government of National Concord."

So far there has been no such outcry from Mr. Thieu. To some specialists on Indochina, this signifies that the talks are still in a probing stage, with the United States possibly proposing a variation on the American-South Vietnamese offer of last January for a new presidential election with Mr. Thieu to resign a month before it takes place.

Communist negotiators rejected the January offer partly because it would only have Mr. Thieu step down prior to a presidential election, while they insist on replacing the entire political structure of South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Senate today approved two more stars for Gen. Haig and approved his nomination as Army vice-chief of staff.

## Viet Cong Cling to 3 Villages Near Saigon, Driven From 4th

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Five companies of Viet Cong guerrillas stubbornly held on again today in at least three hamlets only 20 miles from Saigon, government military spokesman said, but were driven out of a fourth one only 10 miles north of the capital yesterday afternoon.

There have been no fierce engagements reported in the area, said the government Vietnam Press Agency. Although the Communist troops have infiltrated into the hamlets, little main-force military action by either side had been reported there since the weekend. Only 30 government troops were reported wounded in the actions yesterday and today, according to the government.

The fighting centers in the southern part of Binh Duong Province, which lies astride several river infiltration routes leading toward Saigon, used by Communist forces for years. The three hamlets that have been

occupied since the weekend are Xom Suoi, An Hoa and Phu Chanh, which all lie east of Route 13 between Ben Cat and the province capital, Phu Cuong.

The infiltration is nothing like the big invasion that three North Vietnamese regular divisions launched from Cambodia into southern Binh Long Province around the town of An Loc last April, but it appears to be a different phase of the offensive.

Town Shelled

In other action close to Saigon, 24 Nguyen district town, in Bien Hoa Province across the border from southern Binh Duong, was hit by three rounds of 82-mm mortar fire yesterday evening, a government spokesman said.

South Vietnamese Skyraider bombers and F-4 jet fighter-bombers flew air strikes on Communist positions northwest of Phu Cuong, and American Air Force B-52s continued heavy carpet-bombing on North Vietnamese targets in the same area yesterday. Seven missions, or 21 planes, dropped

hundreds of tons of bombs only 21 to 23 miles north of Saigon and 45 miles to the northeast yesterday, the United States command said.

In other fighting on the northern front in Quang Tri Province yesterday, the government said, its marines recaptured Trieu Phong district town, on the same side of the Thach Han River as

- Pentagon rarely gets reports on civilian bombing toll. Page 2.

Quang Tri City but northeast of it. Little resistance from the North Vietnamese was reported. Trieu Phong had been abandoned by South Vietnamese troops last April 30, the day before the abandonment of Quang Tri, but has been fought over ever since government forces began trying to take back Quang Tri in the summer. Quang Tri, in ruins, was recaptured on Sept. 15.

American planes continued to make extensive air raids against North Vietnam over the weekend, with nine B-52 missions reported since 5 p.m. Saturday.

An Air Force F-4 Phantom was shot down by a North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile Friday afternoon, the command reported today, and the two crew members were declared missing—bringing to 108 the number of Air Force and Navy planes that have been reported shot down over North Vietnam since the beginning of the current sustained bombing campaign last spring, with 114 airmen shot down and given up as missing, the command's figures show.

A North Vietnamese MiG-21 fighter was reported shot down by an American F-4 yesterday afternoon, the command said, bringing to 63 the number of MiGs that have been reported shot down this year.

An American AH-1 helicopter gunship was also reported to have crashed, for unknown reasons, in the Mekong delta 60 miles north-northwest of Can Tho this morning. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)





Mao Tse-tung

## Mao's Triumph

In 1957 Mao wrote: "The actual situation when the United States controls the majority in the UN is only provisional and eventually will change."

Mao has been right! The United States has lost the majority and its influence is decreasing. The Chinese communist party declares now that Nixon comes to Peking to present America's capitulation.

Meanwhile, horrors transpire from Chinese communist prisons. Maoists have gouged eyes with sulphuric acid and have cut tongues and hands of their helpless victims. In Tiensin, China, Catholic priests have been even buried alive. At least 100,000 Christians are imprisoned today in China.

Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, who spent himself 14 years in communist prisons, describes in his books the courageous acts of faith of our suffering Christian brethren in communist countries.

Be interested in the plight of our persecuted brethren behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Mail coupon for the book, "Tortured for Christ" by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand. Translated in 27 languages.

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## South Says North Yemen Took Red Sea Isle; Wants It Back

ADEN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The South Yemeni government today accused North Yemen of seizing the island of Kamaran in the Red Sea, and said that it would use all possible peaceful means to regain the island, but that it would use force if diplomacy failed.

"We have enough force at our disposal to recover the island," Information Minister Abdullah al-Khamari declared.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Southern Yemen) charges that the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) seized Kamaran after naval and air attacks last Friday.

The North Yemen Embassy in Beirut said today that Kamaran island, which is close to the North's main port of Hodeida, is part of its territory.

It implicitly admitted taking control of the island, but denied occupying it by force.

Integral Part  
"What really happened was that the people of this island arrived in Hodeida, conferred with officials there and said they considered themselves an integral part of the Yemen Arab Republic," the embassy added.

The embassy said that North Yemeni forces had not fired a single shot at the island.

It said that the representatives from Kamaran had complained that the Aden authorities had not sent the island any provisions or paid officials' salaries there for the previous three months.

(The embassy added that North Yemen would welcome a visit to the island by the Arab League committee mediating the conflict between the two countries.)

Mr. Khamari said today that about 4,000 persons live on the 80-square-mile island.

Mr. Khamari said about 1,000 North Yemeni soldiers, supported by four gunboats and air force jets based in Hodeida, attacked Kamaran at noon last Friday and had taken over the island by late evening.

Delayed for Reconsideration

Earlier today, the Southern Yemeni government said in a statement that a large number of islanders were killed in the attack. It said that news of the occupation had been delayed for 48 hours so that North Yemeni authorities could reconsider their decision.

Forces of the two Yemens clashed on their common border last Sept. 26, with at least 200 persons killed and wounded on both sides. Since the beginning of this month, the frontier area has been quiet, but there are fears that the Kamaran issue might touch off new trouble, possibly after Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting which started yesterday.

(In a second statement tonight, the North Yemeni Embassy in Beirut said that the Aden authorities were still bombarding border areas, using planes, tanks and artillery.)

## Sudan Believed to Have Only A Few Hundred Men in Egypt

CAIRO, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Egypt's call for Sudan to remove all its troops from Egyptian territory is believed to involve not more than a few hundred men, sources said today.

The token force of Sudanese, which first came to Egypt after the six-day war five years ago, never amounted to more than 2,000, the sources said.

A Sudanese Embassy spokesman here said that Sudan is complying with the Egyptian demand and that "the larger part of the troops already have departed and the remaining force will leave Egypt soon."

The Egyptian request for total withdrawal of Sudan's troops here came yesterday as the latest development in worsening relations between the two countries that began when President Gaafar Numeiri refused to join the Federation of Arab Republics, which links Egypt, Libya and Syria, and resumed diplomatic relations with the United States in July.

The differences came into the open again last month when Gen. Numeiri tried to prevent a Libyan airborne force from crossing Sudanese territory to fly to the aid of President Idi Amin, of Uganda.

At the same time, the Sudanese closed out two Egyptian commercial companies in Khartoum, ordered a number of Egyptian university professors to return home and recalled some of its troops from Egypt.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has now advised Khartoum that it might as well withdraw all its troops in Egypt.

Numeiri Retains Posts

KHARTOUM, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Gen. Numeiri retains the posts of premier and defense minister as well as president in a new Sudanese government formed today.

The government resigned last week at Gen. Numeiri's request following elections for a new People's Council to draft a new constitution for the country.

## Chou Talks Of Succession With Editors Collective Rule May Follow Mao

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier Alexei Kosygin in 1963: "Now that you don't want Khrushchev any more, suppose we invite him to lecture at Peking University about how he developed this creative Marxism" that Mr. Kosygin had credited him with. The Soviet premier would not agree, Mr. Chou said.

'One Name Stood Out'

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Although Mr. Phillips of the Wall Street Journal said Mr. Chou had talked only about a collective leadership in the future, editors J. Edward Murray and Don Carter of the Knight newspaper chain said in a report today that "one name stood out like a lighthouse in a fog of history and reminiscences about old comrades. Now sick or going blind or already dead."

This name, they said, was that of the Shanghai Communist party leader, Yao Wen-yuan, whose editorials in that city's newspapers were credited with touching off the Cultural Revolution, the purge of Chairman Mao's opponents in the middle 1960s.

Mr. Yao, described as being "over 30" by Mr. Chou, is said to be a close associate of Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and is even rumored to be Chairman Mao's son-in-law.

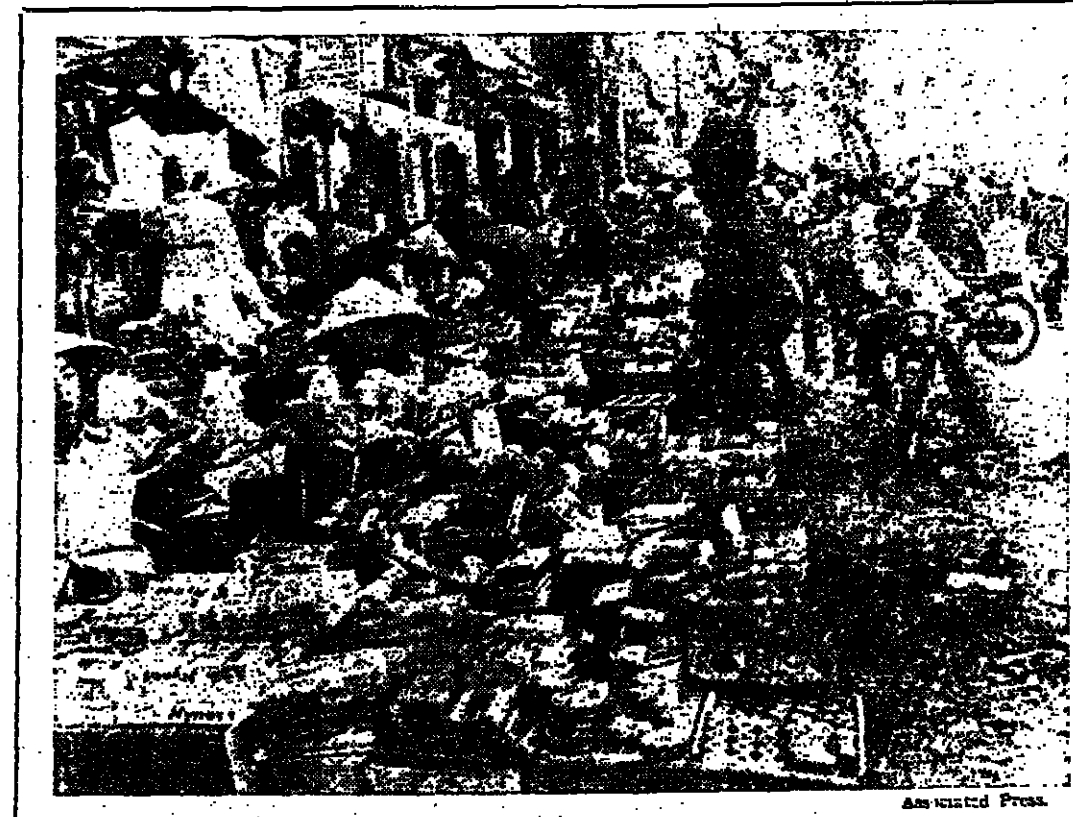
According to the two Knight editors, Mr. Yao was the only member of the present hierarchy listed as being in the "desired younger age bracket." The editors described him as being a rigid party ideologist and one of two secretaries of the radical wing of the Shanghai Communist party.

## British Ministry Reports Surge in Lice Infestation

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP).—Nearly 250,000 long-haired school children, and probably thousands more, have lice, the Education Ministry disclosed today.

The "epidemic" was attributed to the flowing manes sported by teen-aged boys and girls.

The department's chief medical officer, Sir George Godber, said in his annual report that the number of children infected with lice had grown by a "disturbingly large" percentage and was likely to increase.



BLACK MARKET BOUNTY—Consumer goods, many of them diverted from American PXs, on sale in Da Nang, Vietnam's second largest city. Other items available under the counter are armored jackets, U.S. mail sacks and spare airplane parts.

## Bombing 'Critiques' Stay in Vietnam

### Pentagon Rarely Gets Civilian Toll Reports

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT).—A senior military officer has testified before a Senate panel that the Pentagon and the Nixon administration are not "necessarily" informed in specific reports of civilian damage and casualties resulting from U.S. air strikes in North Vietnam.

Mr. Gen. John W. Paul, vice-director for operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees in private session on Sept. 28 that although U.S. air commanders in Vietnam conduct field "critiques" on the results of these raids, these studies are not sent to Washington.

The transcript of the hearings, with security deletions imposed by the Defense Department, was made available to The New York Times by the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass. The hearings were called in an effort to determine the extent of civilian damage in North Vietnam.

But under questioning by Sen. Kennedy, the general said that "We do not get distribution on the actual critiques. They do not come to our level. It is handled out in the field and the type of reports that are kept I am not sure of at this time."

"We get regular reports in the system back here—the report of the strike and then, the day after, a résumé of the strike."

SAM Attack Blamed

"They do not necessarily in all cases contain any indication of collateral damage," Gen. Paul said. "In one case that I will point out, we did find in those reports that were identified mention of collateral damage. The crews pulled off as they released because a SAM [surface-to-air missile] had been detected. It was identified. But the regular critiques are done at unit level."

Asked by Sen. Kennedy whether reports on "collateral damage" were submitted to the "top level" in Washington, Gen. Paul replied: "No, sir, not as a specific report."

In a comment on the testimony, Sen. Kennedy said: "It is apparent from the record that at the highest levels of our government—where the decisions for the massive bombing and shelling of North Vietnam are made—there is no regular procedure for observing and monitoring the damage being done to civilian populated areas."

"Spokesmen for the administration can talk with great precision about the number of bridges and roads and supply depots knocked out—but the

damage done to schools and hospitals and housing and civilian installations generally is unavailable, even in executive session."

Several other senators acquainted with the transcript of the hearings expressed privately their view that Gen. Paul's testimony appeared to raise again the problem of command control in the conduct of the Vietnam war.

They said that the failure by field commanders to forward civilian damage reports to Washington could lead to situations similar to the unauthorized strikes by Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle, the demoted commander of the Seventh Air Force.

The Air Force general explained that "the results of the strike, once it takes place, are critiqued at all levels in the field. The reconnaissance is put in to identify what damage has been done to the target, and to identify, where possible, any collateral damage that has been done."

"The critiques are done by the commanders and the crews alike with the idea of refining not only our capability of taking out the targets we are after, but likewise to minimize any possible collateral damage."

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"Spokesmen for the administration can talk with great precision about the number of bridges and roads and supply depots knocked out—but the

damage done to schools and hospitals and housing and civilian installations generally is unavailable, even in executive session."

Several other senators acquainted with the transcript of the hearings expressed privately their view that Gen. Paul's testimony appeared to raise again the problem of command control in the conduct of the Vietnam war.

They said that the failure by field commanders to forward civilian damage reports to Washington could lead to situations similar to the unauthorized strikes by Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle, the demoted commander of the Seventh Air Force.

The Air Force general explained that "the results of the strike, once it takes place, are critiqued at all levels in the field. The reconnaissance is put in to identify what damage has been done to the target, and to identify, where possible, any collateral damage that has been done."

"The critiques are done by the commanders and the crews alike with the idea of refining not only our capability of taking out the targets we are after, but likewise to minimize any possible collateral damage."

But under questioning by Sen. Kennedy, the general said that "We do not get distribution on the actual critiques. They do not come to our level. It is handled out in the field and the type of reports that are kept I am not sure of at this time."

"We get regular reports in the system back here—the report of the strike and then, the day after, a résumé of the strike."

SAM Attack Blamed

"They do not necessarily in all cases contain any indication of collateral damage," Gen. Paul said. "In one case that I will point out, we did find in those reports that were identified mention of collateral damage. The crews pulled off as they released because a SAM [surface-to-air missile] had been detected. It was identified. But the regular critiques are done at unit level."

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## China Trade Boom Is H Unlikely Sc

But U.S. Official Cites Peking Poli

By Stanley Karnov

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A senior State Department official warned today that between the United States and China is not likely to boom in the near future. But he said that Chinese-American special dealings will contribute to improved U.S. relations with Peking regime.

Marshall Green, assistant secretary of State for East and Pacific Affairs, said today that "it is difficult to envision a dramatic rise in the level of foreign trade between the United States and the Chinese as long as the main wedges to their 'self-sufficiency'."

Mr. Green added, however, that trade is not only "an important arena for mutual trust and confidence" but could help both the United States and China to ease each other and "thereby" way for later negotiations for improvement of political relations.

Major Statement

Mr. Green's speech, delivered at a trade symposium at the University of Southern California, was the first major statement on China by the State Department official since Nixon began preparing his visit to Peking more than a year ago.

The absence of State involvement in the trade efforts to reach a deal with the Chinese of the administration of the House on the subject, Mr. Green said, was one of the "few State" ment officials, along with the secretary of State William P. Rogers, to accompany Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Green said that these new trade relations with the United States of achieving their "major goals." For by trading with the United States, the Chinese government "does not involve formal" tion."

He explained that the leaders probably also believe U.S. businessmen who trade with China "will influence American policies in ways that may be all beneficial."

Benefits Seen

Mr. Green told the symposium that U.S. industry benefits from the China even if the American economy "may not be significantly."

As an example of this he pointed to the recent deal under the Boeing Corp. contract sell \$150 million in commercial aircraft to the Chinese.

He also explained that the Peking government is not to shift significantly away its well-established trading relationships in order to do with the United States. He said that the Chinese have been buying wheat from Canada at a price from Japan.

## Ramanantsoa Wins Referend In Madagascar

TANANARIVE, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa received overwhelming endorsement in yesterday's national referendum on his mandate for a five-year term to run the country.

Votes counted so far at that more than 96 percent of the electorate have voted in his favor. About 75 percent of the have been counted.

President Philibert Tsiranana, Gen. Ramanantsoa's rival, has ruled since 1960, and his independence from in 1960.

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## WEATHER

	C	F
ALGERIA	21	70
AMSTERDAM	13	55
ANKARA	25	77
ATHENS	22	72
BELGRADE	13	55
BOMBAY	28	82
BUDAPEST	13	55
CARACAS	22	72
CASABLANCA	22	72
COPENHAGEN	13	55
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72
DUBLIN	13	55
EDINBURGH	13	55
EL PASO	13	55
FRANKFURT	13	55
GENEVA	13	55
HAVANA	22	72
ISTANBUL	13	55
JAKARTA	22	72
LAS PALMAS	13	55
LONDON	13	55
LISBON	13	55
MADRID	13	55
MILAN	13	55
MOSCOW	13	55
MUNICH	13	55
NEW YORK	13	55
NICE	13	55
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PARIS	13	55
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ROME	13	55
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STOCKHOLM	13	55
TOKYO	13	55
VIENNA	13	55
WARSAW	13	55
WASHINGTON	13	55
ZURICH	13	55

(Yesterday's reading: U.S. 62°F, Canada 61°F, others at 1200 GMT.)

لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله



## McGovern Begins New Trip N.Y. Columbus Day March

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern marched up Avenue C today in New York City for the annual Columbus Day parade, a traditional political event to woo the Italian-American

McGovern set off on a 12-day, coast-to-coast campaign swing after taping a television speech for tomorrow night on his proposals to end the Vietnam war.

New here from Washington, McGovern spent the last night of his trip. He was to go to Los Angeles later in the day.

McGovern began a 25-block parade today in New York City, accompanied by his wife, Mary, and his New York City campaign manager, John F. Wagner.

## Nixon Lauds Meany, Aides at Labor Fête

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon repeatedly commended the American labor movement at a Columbus Day ceremony here last night at which

President Nixon presented a plaque to the American Labor Union, the largest of the national labor unions, and then complimented

Mr. Meany, who has been a vocal critic of both Mr. Nixon and his Democratic opponent for

presidency, Sen. George McGovern, has said he will not endorse or support either man.

Tribute should be paid to Peter Dinklage, George Meany and others who represent American labor.

Nixon told 1,000 persons at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

American labor not only does a job for labor at home, but it is also a force for peace and

justice in the world. It is particularly after World War II in Europe, Mr. Nixon said.

The occasion for the President's remarks was the second annual Columbus Day Dinner and

celebration held by American Italian-American organizations in the Washington area. Columbus Day itself is

officially celebrated today. The President praised the contributions made in many areas

of American life by Italian immigrants and their descendants.

He praised Italian-Americans as "deeply loyal, hardworking, and for deep love of family, and for deep love of country."

Among the most frequent compliments were those to labor leaders, like Peter Fosco, of the American Labor Union.

"They called me," he said, "and they called me."

"Yes sir," cried a man in the audience amid general applause.

When it was necessary to order a bombing of military installations in North Vietnam, and

the mining of Haiphong harbor, it was not necessary to call these men for support, Mr. Nixon said.

"They called," he said, "and offered support."

started the campaign swing after taping a television speech on Vietnam that aides say could prove more important to his underdog campaign than his daily speechmaking.

Yesterday, Sen. McGovern also proposed a national energy program emphasizing research for new and improved sources of power and strict enforcement by federal agencies.

In a lengthy policy paper, he accused President Nixon's administration of "serving special interests at the expense of the public interest."

The Democratic presidential candidate said that political considerations have affected domestic oil prices through the import-quota program, that Mr. Nixon has chosen his appointees to the Federal Power Commission from the regulated industries;

that oil companies have not been challenged on taking over control of other energy resources; and that research and development have lagged.

He said a McGovern administration would institute a research-and-development program that would provide substantial support for the development of clean, synthetic fuels from coal, for controlled thermonuclear fusion, for geothermal and solar power, for fuel cells and other efficient energy converters, for large storage batteries as well as for the improvement of nuclear fission which has dominated our research and development efforts in the past.

Before his scheduled return to Washington a week from Friday, the Democratic presidential nominee will have made another round of the nation's eight largest states, which constitute the base he needs to overhaul President Nixon

in November.

With funds beginning to come in at a quicker pace, Sen. McGovern hopes to make increasing use of television in the last four weeks of the campaign, starting with tomorrow's speech outlining his step-by-step plans for withdrawal from Indochina.

He said \$1.4 million came into the campaign treasury last week.

To spread interest in that speech, an array of Democratic senators, congressmen, governors and mayors is speaking about Vietnam today in every major city to mark the fourth anniversary of Mr. Nixon's 1968 statement that "those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance."

Sen. McGovern taped the half-hour speech he has been working on for the past week after returning to the capital from a seven-state campaign swing capped by joint appearances Saturday in the St. Louis area with Sen. Thomas P. Eagleton, his former running-mate.

The 12-day campaign swing will include a weekend visit to California, Sen. McGovern's fourth trip there since Labor Day, and a two-day visit early next week to Texas, which the candidate's advisers still think he has a chance to carry despite polls showing him far behind there.

Shriver Cites War Cost  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (AP)—It cost the average American family nearly \$180 in taxes this year to keep 123,000 American troops in Southeast Asia, Sargent Shriver said today, calling for "priorities that put solving our problems ahead of trying to be the world's policeman."

The Democratic vice-presidential candidate issued a statement on Vietnam in an effort to McGovern forces on the Vietnam question.



ELECTION SIGNS—This "caution" sign was not any special advice to the voters, but rather to motor vehicles, and was previously used to direct street traffic in Easton, Md. But somehow the sign ended up in front of the local McGovern campaign office and wasn't noticed by campaign workers for two days.

## Mrs. Shriver Attends Rally For Nixon, Fights for a Word

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9 (AP)—Sunnie Shriver plunged into a gathering of pro-Nixon Democrats yesterday and emerged shaken but confident that "it's their loss."

The wife of Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver was campaigning for the McGovern-Shriver Democratic ticket in the Baltimore-Annapolis area when she entered a beer party for state Sen. Joseph Stasiak, a Democrat who is backing President Nixon for re-election.

Mrs. Shriver walked hurriedly into the hall between tables of Democrats-for-Nixon literature. She went straight to the stage where, she said, she barely uttered, "Good afternoon" before the master of ceremonies, John Jakubik, a state central committee man, grabbed the microphone out of my hand.

Mrs. Shriver said she protested: "I haven't finished yet," and tried to get the microphone back. "I'd like to talk for 30 seconds, so give me back the mike."

Mrs. Shriver said she and Mr. Jakubik both gripped the mike, but with a firm tug she finally got her half minute. "I'm from a proud Irish family and I know you're proud of your heritage," she said over the embattled microphone. Her voice was barely audible in the hall.

"I came here to dance, not to listen to this garbage," shouted one man as he lifted a glass. "I wish I had a Nixon button," said a woman.

Mrs. Shriver, smiling stiffly, fled to her campaign bus. "I wonder how we stayed alive in there," she sighed, slumping into the seat. "There were 50 places we could have gone today; we didn't have to go in there. . . . They were so rude about it."

Liz Abernathy, Mrs. Shriver's press aide, said she was particularly puzzled at what went on inside the hall because Mr. Jakubik himself had invited Mrs. Shriver.

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## Democrats Seen Retaining House, Senate Despite Likely Nixon Victory

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT)—Despite the prospect of a Republican sweep in this year's presidential race, Democrats appear likely to retain a slim majority in the Senate and a comfortable one in the House in next month's congressional elections.

A national political survey by The New York Times indicated that, a month before the voting, the Democrats would probably retain very close to their present 55-to-45 edge in the Senate while losing 10 or 12 seats to the Republicans in the House.

The Democrats now control the House by 254 to 177, with two Democratic and two Republican seats vacant. The projected House division after the election would be Democrats 245, Republicans 190.

These figures are subject to change, of course, in the event that President Nixon wins by a landslide and the impact of his Republican vote carries throughout the ticket. As of now, however, political leaders in most of the states do not foresee such a strong coalitional effect.

No Effect at All  
The rise of President Nixon in the national polls and the political and financial misfortune of Sen. George McGovern do not seem to have affected the House elections at all, although the Democratic position in the Senate has weakened perceptibly during the last three months.

A similar survey taken immediately after Sen. McGovern's nomination in July, but before the replacement of Sen. Thomas P. Eagleton on the ticket, showed an almost identical distribution of House seats among these categories: solid Democratic, leaning Democratic, too close to call, leaning Republican and solid Republican.

If anything, the survey shows, there has been a small shift from leaning to solid in Democratic seats and, in the opposite direction, from solid to leaning in Republican districts.

In the Senate, however, there has been discernible movement so that only three of the 33 seats to be filled this year appear now to be solid Democratic while nine are leaning Democratic. The Republicans have 10 solid seats and seven leaning their way, and there are four projected toss-ups.

A good deal of the Democratic Senate problem involves softness in the once-solid South. In five Southern states—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia—the prognosis is only leaning Democratic, subject to possible reversal if the Republican

national ticket should win a heavy sweep.

Louisiana is a special case, with the competition between two Democrats, J. Bennett Johnston Jr., the nominee, and former Gov. John J. McKeithen, running as an independent, appearing so close as to raise the possibility that the Republican candidate, Ben C. Toledano, might squeak through.

If Democratic candidates carried three solid states and the nine regarded as leaning or the Republicans win their 10 solid and seven leaning, and the two parties split the four toss-up states, the division of the Senate seats at stake would remain just as it is now: 14 Democrats and 19 Republicans.

Too Close to Call  
The Senate races now regarded as too close to call are the following:

Rhode Island—Sen. Claiborne Pell, the two-term Democratic veteran, is being sharply challenged by former Gov. John H. Chafee, a popular Republican who served as Secretary of the Navy in the Nixon administration. Earlier this year, Mr. Chafee was believed to be leading, but Sen. Pell has reportedly narrowed the gap.

Texas—Sen. John G. Tower, the Republican incumbent, has been

losing ground to Barfoot Sanders, the surprise winner of the Democratic primary, as the party's conservative and liberal factions have begun to demonstrate a measure of unity they have rarely mustered against Sen. Tower in the past.

South Dakota—the innate conservatism and pro-Nixon voting record of the state are competing with Sen. McGovern's personal popularity to make a contest between Rep. James Abourezk, a one-term Democrat, and Robert Hirsch, a former Republican state senator.

Idaho—the retirement of Sen. Len B. Jordan, a Republican, has touched off a close race between Rep. James A. McClure, a Republican with three terms in the House, and William E. Davis, president of Idaho State University, a former football coach and a Democratic moderate.

All Incumbents  
The three Senate races regarded as certain Democratic victories all involve incumbents: Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, James O. Eastland, of Mississippi and John L. McClellan, of Arkansas.

States in which the Senate races are leaning Democratic, besides the five in the South, are New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Minnesota and Montana. Those leaning Republican are Maine, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, New Mexico, Michigan and Oregon.

The solid Republican states also all involve incumbents: Edward W. Brooke, of Massachusetts; Clifford P. Case, of New Jersey; J. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware; Carl T. Curtis, of Nebraska; Jack Miller, of Iowa; James B. Pearson, of Kansas; Charles E. Percy, of Illinois; Gordon Allott, of Colorado; Clifford P. Hansen, of Wyoming; and Ted Stevens, of Alaska.

According to the survey, 139 House districts are currently regarded as solid Democratic and another 41 as leaning Democratic. The comparable Republican figures are 129 solid and 49 leaning. Twenty-three districts appear too close to call.

The Odd Seat  
If all these races go as predicted and the parties divide the toss-ups (giving the Republicans the odd seat), the 1973 House would have 245 Democrats and 190 Republicans, for a net reduction of 23 in the present Democratic majority of 77.

To carry the narrowest possible majority, 218 of the 435 seats, the Republicans would have to win all their 178 solid and leaning districts, plus all the 23 districts that are now too close to call, plus 17 of the 41 districts that are regarded as leaning Democratic.

French Reds on Tour  
BELGRADE, Oct. 9 (AP)—An official delegation of the French Communist party, led by Georges Marchais, deputy secretary general of the central committee, arrived here today for a visit, talks with Yugoslav Communists and a tour of the country.

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## Senate Puts Off Abrams Action, Passes McCain's

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The Senate voted today to allow John S. McCain Jr. to retire with the rank of full admiral, but put off action on the nomination of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams to be Army Chief of Staff.

Both were involved in the controversy over unauthorized air raids over North Vietnam ordered last winter by Gen. John D. Lavelle, now retired.

Gen. Abrams was Gen. Lavelle's immediate superior in Saigon, and Adm. McCain was commanding officer of the Pacific theater, which included the Southeast Asia area, where Gen. Lavelle operated.

Adm. McCain's promotion, along with those of several other officers, was approved routinely without debate and no recorded vote.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said, however, that he expected debate on Gen. Abrams. He would not call for the nomination until he could get agreement on how long debate would last, he said.

The Senate Armed Services Committee approved Gen. Abrams' promotion unanimously last week, while rejecting 12-2 the promotion of Gen. Lavelle to the rank of lieutenant general on the retired list.

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King Size, Crushproof, and Deluxe length (100 mm)

## Wilson Charges Press Owners Inhibit News

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Harold Wilson charged today that owners and editors of British newspapers are inhibiting the free and fair publication of political news and views.

The former prime minister, who is leader of the opposition Labor party, made his statement as long-simmering hostility between some of his followers and the pro-Conservative press burst into a public duel.

The issue flared at the wind-up of Labor's annual convention in Blackpool last week when the party chairman, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, accused the mass media—including television companies—of bias against the Labor movement. He suggested that Labor followers in the communications industry should try to insure that the party's aims are fairly represented.

Mr. Wilson went out of his way to make plain that the Labor party wholly opposes "the use of industrial action for the purpose of impeding the printing or dissemination of news or the expression of views."

"It is impossible to believe that the whole company of British journalists—many of whom are Labor party supporters—are so unanimous as a regular reading of the newspapers suggests or that they lacked courage."

Airline Claims Record  
LONDON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Ward Air Canada, a charter airline, claimed a world record for the longest flight by a Boeing-707 today when one of its planes completed a 7,770-mile trip from Honolulu to London's Gatwick Airport.

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## Obituaries

Miriam Hopkins, 69, Actress,  
Appeared in 36 Films in '30s

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP).—Miriam Hopkins, 69, the star of "Becky Sharp" and about 35 other movies, most of which were made in the 1930s, died here last night at a hotel.

Miss Hopkins had come to New York in July for a special presentation of her film "The Story of Temple Drake" (1933) at the Museum of Modern Art.

She became ill while here and was treated. Her death was tentatively attributed to a coronary attack.

Miss Hopkins was born in Bainbridge, Ga., on Oct. 18, 1902. She was married to Brandon Peters in 1926; to Austin Parker in 1931; to Anatole Litvak in 1937 and to Raymond Brock in 1945. She divorced Mr. Brock in 1951.

Miss Hopkins made her first film, "Fast and Loose," in 1930.

Among her better known films were "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Design for Living," "These Three" and "The Heiress."

She costarred with Bette Davis in "The Old Maid" and "Old Acquaintance."

Rebecca Morehouse, widow of critic Ward Morehouse, said that Miss Hopkins arrived in New York on July 12 to open a special retrospective showing of films at the Museum of Modern Art to mark the 60th anniversary of Paramount Studios.

Mrs. Morehouse said that Miss Hopkins, with the assistance of Mr. Morehouse, got her first stage job as a dancer in New York's

Musical Box Revue, and later at the Garrick Theater.

"She was extremely well read, a wit, and one of the brightest minds I ever knew," Mrs. Morehouse said.

**Bishop Jose Ricote Alonso**  
MADRID, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The Most Rev. Jose Ricote Alonso, 67, the Roman Catholic bishop of Teruel, died here yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Bishop Ricote was ordained in May, 1931. He devoted much of his life to the education of priests and was appointed bishop of Teruel in 1968.

## Prescott S. Bush

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Prescott S. Bush, 77, former Republican U.S. senator from Connecticut and father of UN Ambassador George Bush, died here yesterday.

Mr. Bush served in the Senate from 1953 to 1962 and was a confidant and golfing partner of President Eisenhower. Mr. Bush was national senior golf champion in 1951.

Mr. Bush started out as a warehouse clerk in a St. Louis hardware firm. Later, he became a partner in the New York Wall Street investment banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman and Co.

In the Senate, Mr. Bush gained a reputation as an authority on the national economy and government finance and for his conservative politics.

## Mrs. Percy Washington

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9 (AP).—Mrs. Percy Washington, 48, who weighed an estimated 880 pounds, died here yesterday of kidney failure.

Mrs. Washington, who was about six feet tall, had been hospitalized since July 28.

Her daughter, Mattie Darling, said that her mother had gained most of her weight in the last four months. She said that her mother's doctor said that the weight gain was caused by the body's abnormal retention of water.

## Mikhail L. Slonimsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP).—Mikhail L. Slonimsky, 75, a novelist whose work closely reflected the changes in the Soviet political climate, died here yesterday.

His first published works appeared in the relative freedom of Lenin's last years and concentrated on his World War I experiences and the collapse of the Tsarist empire.

Criticized for failing to take



Miriam Hopkins, in "The Heiress" (1949).

note of "people who were fighting for the new Russia," Mr. Slonimsky trimmed his sails and changed his subject matter.

In the repressive Stalin epoch, Mr. Slonimsky revised an old novel about the revolution and inserted new passages portraying Stalin as Lenin's closest associate.

After Stalin's death, Mr. Slonimsky published a novel criticizing Stalinism.

**Dr. Bernard Glueck**  
BUTNER, N. C., Oct. 9 (N.Y.T.).—Dr. Bernard Glueck, 88, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who testified in defense of Nathan F. Leopold and Richard Loeb in their trial for the "thrill" murder of Bobby Franks in Chicago in 1934, died here Thursday.

He had lived here for eight years after suffering a stroke in Chapel Hill, where he was on the faculty at the University of North Carolina Medical School.

Leopold and Loeb, who were defended by Clarence Darrow, were given life sentences, escaping the death penalty on the grounds of mental aberration. After the trial, Dr. Glueck argued that capital punishment was not a deterrent to crime.

In 1916-17, Dr. Glueck conducted extensive research at Sing Sing Prison for the Rockefeller Foundation. For several years, he was in charge of the prison department of a government hospital in Washington.

Dr. Glueck began his career in psychiatry by examining immigrants at Ellis Island.

2 Australians Charged  
With Kidnapping 7

MELBOURNE, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Two men were charged here tonight with kidnapping a schoolteacher and her six pupils from a lonely country schoolhouse last Friday.

The arrest of the two men, Robert Clyde Boland, 32, and Edwin John Eastwood, 21, in dawn police raids today ended one of the most intensive man-hunts in Australia in recent years.

A 4th Gaullist  
Resigns Amid  
Fraud Reports

Magazine Alleges  
He Went Into Hiding

PARIS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—A Gaullist deputy, who is alleged to have gone into hiding on the orders of party leaders to avoid fraud charges, resigned from the UDR party today. He said that he was "slamming the door" on the Gaullist movement.

Henri Modiano, who represents a Paris district in the National Assembly, was the fourth Gaullist deputy to resign from the party in the current wave of scandal charges.

He sent a letter of resignation this morning to a party committee that is investigating his case. He will remain in the Assembly as an independent.

The news magazine L'Express reported in its current issue that Mr. Modiano was told to go into hiding in September by Post Office Minister Hubert Germain and UDR Secretary-General Alain Peyrefitte after they learned that he risked facing fraud charges.

The charges would have been in connection with an agricultural machinery firm that Mr. Modiano founded and which went bankrupt in 1970.

L'Express said that Mr. Modiano was told by Mr. Germain and Mr. Peyrefitte to disappear until the National Assembly started its autumn session on Oct. 2, when he would benefit from parliamentary immunity.

Mr. Modiano went to Geneva, returning to Paris for the Assembly session only to learn that a special party committee was investigating his case.

The Paris deputy told L'Express that he had a satisfactory answer to the four points on which he might have been charged, which included an allegation that he received a salary that was much too high and made use of a company car and credit card after leaving the firm.

Gaullist leaders have vowed to deal severely with any of their members guilty of scandalous behavior. The scandals have taken on particular importance in view of the National Assembly elections due to be held in France early next year.

In a statement today, Mr. Peyrefitte said that the Express report, which he implied was based on information from Mr. Modiano himself, mixed truth and fiction.

But Mr. Modiano in his letter of resignation insisted that he was "an outraged innocent."

UDR Deputy Didier Julia said in the Assembly today that, if the party committee found Mr. Modiano guilty of bad conduct without giving him a hearing, about 30 deputies would leave the Gaullist ranks in protest.



WREN'S WORK—Workman on top of 228-foot steeple of Wren's Church of St. Bride's in London, putting final touches on face-lifting job, scrubbing off centuries of dirt. Steeple dates to 1701 and this was first cleaning. The weather vane on top points to another of Sir Christopher's masterpieces, St. Paul's.

## Diagnosis and Prescription

Do-It-Yourself Doctoring  
Popular in U.S., Study Says

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).—Americans hold strange and sometimes dangerous misconceptions about keeping healthy, the Food and Drug Administration reported yesterday.

A national sampling of almost 3,000 adults disclosed a surprising degree of ignorance about health matters among Americans from all economic and social levels.

The study indicated that a high percentage of people prefer to diagnose their own ailments and prescribe their own treatments rather than go to doctors. Moreover, Americans tend to believe the experiences of friends or relatives over those of doctors and scientists, according to the survey.

Among the most common misconceptions uncovered are the beliefs that vitamins give a person pep, and that "not eating right" causes most illnesses, including cancer and arthritis.

**A Reinforced Myth**  
Doctors, the survey said, reinforce the myth that Americans need vitamin pills by prescribing them whenever they get a patient who is a hypochondriac or when ever they cannot think of anything else to do.

But the study also found that Americans apparently do not think much of their doctors' advice.

More than 4 out of every 10 persons questioned indicated that they would not be convinced by expert opinion that a cancer cure was worthless. Less than half believed cures judged worthless should be banned by law.

More than one in 10 believed without ever having seen a doctor that they had such potentially serious diseases as arthritis, rheumatism, asthma, allergies, hemorrhoids, heart trouble, high blood pressure or diabetes.

Many believe in self-medication, the survey showed. They will take unproven drugs longer than two weeks for such common ailments as sore throats, coughs, sleepless nights or upset stomachs despite warnings to see a doctor if symptoms continue for more than a few days.

"The extent of negative opinion of doctors and the medical profession for ignoring 'good old-fashioned remedies' for concentrating too much on science instead of people and for being

against 'new or different ways' is striking," the survey said. Among other misconceptions, the survey found that a third of the questioned believed in unsound weight reduction methods; two thirds believed they need a bowel movement a day to stay healthy; and a third believed they should take laxatives if they did not have a daily bowel movement.

The study into "fallacious or questionable health beliefs" was prompted by the Senate Committee on Aging as a result of its hearings into how the elderly were being victimized by health frauds.

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## \$16.5 Billion in Five Years

Tokyo Cabinet Backs Plan  
To Double Defense Spending

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Oct. 9.—Premier Kakuei Tanaka today ended two years of inner-government debate and won his cabinet's approval of a five-year \$16.5 billion plan to double Japan's defense spending.

A formal statement noted that establishment of diplomatic relations with China only 13 days ago had helped ease tensions in Asia, but claimed that "relations involving the United States, the Soviet Union and China were still complex."

"Overall, the situation has not reached what could be called a stabilized easing of tensions," the statement said without elaborating.

It also declared that Japan would continue to maintain its security treaty with the United States and rely upon American military power both for a nuclear deterrent, and for assistance against any attack that exceeded "indirect aggression or small scale aggression."

**Domestic Production**  
Mr. Tanaka himself was forced to step in to resolve a dispute over whether new naval and ground support fighter planes would be imported from the United States or manufactured at higher cost in Japan—and ruled in favor of domestic production.

As a result, 68 revised versions of F-2 planes will be built here.

Kelkichi Masuhara, defense agency director, claimed that the domestic model would offer a higher performance F-2E Freedom than the American F-4E Phantom II, which is designed mainly for ground support only.

The American plane was favored by the Finance Ministry, which argued that imports would help reduce Japan's burgeoning trade surplus.

The \$16.5 billion spending plan, which included provision for pay boosts over the period through fiscal 1976, would increase by 2.2 times the amount allocated in the last five-year period, which ended March 31.

It called for three new ground-to-air Hawk missile battalions, two new Nike battalions, 280 tanks, 154 helicopters, 54 warships with a total tonnage of 60,000 tons, 92 naval planes and 211 air force planes.

Among the aircraft were 46 Phantom F-4E jets and F-4 RF-4 reconnaissance jets.

If implemented in budgetary year until fiscal 1976, the plan

would give Japan an average annual defense expenditure of \$16.5 billion. That amount, however, would still fall short of the \$30 billion that private business reported spending on equipment two years ago (in the national tax agency figures).

It also would keep Japan's defense spending within 0.85 percent of the nation's expected national product. Per capita defense spending would average about \$32 a year.

**To Fight Plan**  
All four opposition parties in only the 120 percent increase the previous five years and basted the plan as run against the tide of easing tensions. All promised to fight approval in parliament.

The cabinet decision was debated among the Defense Agency, the Finance Ministry and Ministry of International Trade and Industry dating back to October, 1970, when Yasuhiro Nakasone, then defense director, now trade minister, visited

United States and explained plan to American officials.

Nakasone plan, which called a five-year spending of \$16.5 billion, was announced officially April of last year.

A 20-day vacuum occurred in parliamentary proceedings February when opposition staged a boycott to protest Premier Eisaku Sato's failure to win formal approval of the plan before presenting the first segment in the fiscal 1976 budget.

Today's decision took care of all required administrative procedures. Actual allocations, to be made on a year-to-year basis in the budgets.

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**Rightist Lin  
Seen in Italy  
In Hijacking**

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP).—Police day linked an unsuccessful hijacking to recent incident violence attributed to its rightist extremists.

Ivano Boccaccio, 21, commander of an Italian airliner hijacked and demanded \$340,000 and passage to Egypt. He was killed in a shootout with police as he allowed the seven passengers to leave and three crew members to escape from the plane at the port of Trieste.

The hijacker had a parcel in his suitcase and planned to bail out of the plane with the money, police said.

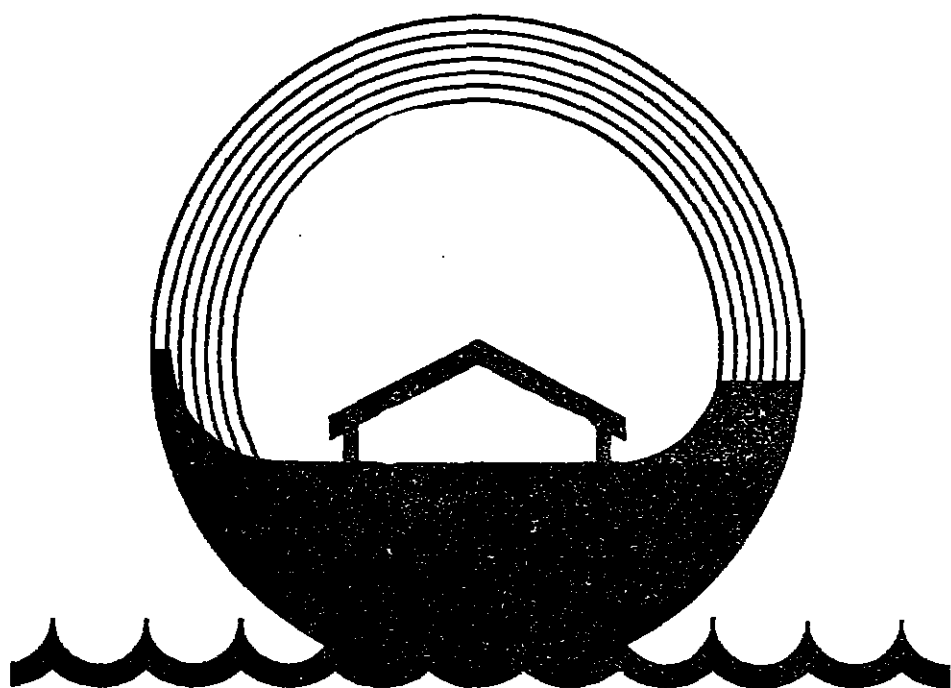
**Ordine Nuovo Link**  
They said that Boccaccio was member of Ordine Nuovo (N.O.), a rightist group which was founded by Pino Rauti, member of parliament for the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement party (MSI).

Police also said that they were looking for Carlo Ciccanti, secretary of the party's local section in a northern town. He and Boccaccio were close friends.

Boccaccio was found clutching a pistol belonging to Mr. Ciccanti. Police also said that of a pistol at a parachuting club in Trieste said that Mr. Ciccanti went there last week with a parachute found in Boccaccio's suitcase and had it folded by expert.

Mr. Ciccanti, who lost his hand toying with a hand grenade in his childhood, has been missing since Friday.

**English Used by EEC**  
BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—English today became one of the languages in which the Commission will be submitted to the decision-making council of ministers. It joins four existing EEC official languages—French, German, Italian and Dutch.



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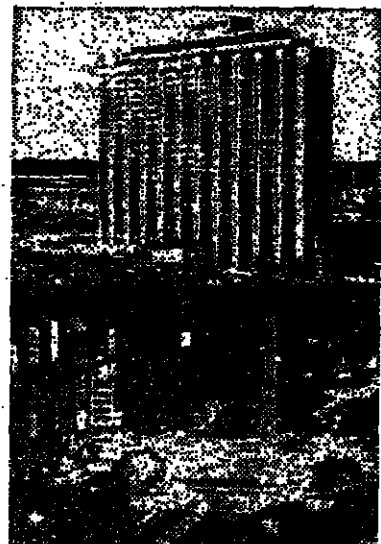


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## Study in a Peruvian Slum

## Stunted Childhood Is Found Reversible by a Better Life

ALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9 (AP).—Stunted growth caused by severe malnutrition in infancy and early childhood is reversible, according to Johns Hopkins University doctors. They have found "dramatic" increases in physical growth after Peruvian children were removed from a Lima slum.

The fear of irreversible stunting from malnutrition is not just a theoretical possibility, reported George G. Graham, professor of international health at the Johns Hopkins school of hygiene and public health.

The human individual has a tremendous catch-up ability," he said in a report in the current issue of the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology*.

The Hopkins study involved 150 children "from desperately poor families" examined at the British-American Hospital in Lima for periods of five years or more. The report said that while an impoverished home life blocked

the physical growth programed for a child by the parents' genes, the child staged a recovery and reached his genetic potential after being shifted to a better environment.

## Intellectual Stunting

The article noted, however, that there was no comparable growth in the intellectual abilities of the children studied.

The Lima children generally came from large families living in one-room bamboo shacks and having average family incomes of less than a dollar a day. Many did not know their fathers.

Eight of the children studied were removed from their squalid environments and placed in the homes of persons—usually relatives—who had become successful by Peruvian standards.

The Hopkins study said all eight subsequently showed a remarkable improvement in height and head-circumference growth.

By age 9 these children had reached a height comparable to 25 percent of the 9-year-olds in the United States. The Lima children remaining in slum homes had an average height comparable to the bottom 5 percent of the U.S. children in their age groups.

## From Shacks to Homes

Dr. Graham said the eight children went from shacks to homes with adequate nutrition, running water, electricity and medical care. Some even had their own rooms.

"He cited the case of twin girls who at 15 months weighed only nine pounds each and had heights equivalent to four-month-olds."

"We were convinced they were going to be midgets," he said.

The twins' growth was stunted as they were shuttled between convalescent homes, orphanages and foster homes.

At age 7 they were adopted into a "clean, humble home" and began growing rapidly until by age 11 they had reached the average height of an 11-year-old in the United States, Dr. Graham said.

## Back to the Program

The Hopkins team concluded that the results of the study "would suggest that the children... when transferred to a much better home were able to make rapid advances in height and growth and return to their genetically programed size or very close to it."

Regarding mental growth, the study reported:

"The results of IQ estimation were so varied that it is impossible to draw conclusions from them. All we can say is that there has not been an improvement to parallel or match those observed in height and head size."

## Intruder Garbed as Bishop Caught in Papal Palace

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 9 (AP).—A South American wearing the vest, pectoral cross and ring of bishop made his way into the papal summer palace last month in an attempt to meet the Pope. Vatican guards finally caught him and handed him over to Italian police, who expelled him from the country.

The Vatican confirmed today that the man, disguised as a bishop, entered the summer residence of the Pontiff at Castel Gandolfo, in the Alban Hills south of Rome, on Sept. 14.

Vatican officials, however, denied rumors that the man carried a weapon. They said that the intruder was suffering from some mental disorder.

He was about 45 and from South America, they said. But they declined to disclose his identity.

The Swiss guards at the main door stood at attention when they saw the man enter the palace. Vatican officials declined to say how far the man got on his way to the papal apartment. He was strayed, they said, by his difficulty in finding his way around the palace.

## Thieves Return Old Arms

BRESCIA, Italy, Oct. 9 (AP).—Thieves who stole ancient weapons worth \$1 million from the Rescena castle a week ago returned the loot to police during the weekend. Police said that the thieves contacted a lawyer and asked him to arrange the return of the weapons.



SPACEMEN—Wernher von Braun with Soviet cosmonauts Valeri Khubassov (left) and Anatoly Filipchenko at International Astronautical Congress in Vienna yesterday.

## Ex-NASA Aide Calls Money Only Need to Put Men on Mars

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The former head of the U.S. manned space flight program said today that it was easier to put men on Mars than persuade governments to put up the money for it.

George Mueller, until a year ago head of the manned space flight program at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said it would be technically possible to put crews of mixed nationalities on Mars within 20 to 30 years.

"But the will to do it must be there. When man lands on Mars depends on when men on earth want him there," he said.

Mr. Mueller, now director of the System Development Corp., in Santa Monica, Calif., made the remarks in an interview at the opening of the 23rd International Astronautical Congress.

"It is certainly technically possible to develop the equipment needed to put men on Mars," Mr. Mueller said. "It's only man that

could delay it. Even the money is there. It's getting it allocated for the project, that's difficult."

Mr. Mueller said that a round-trip manned flight to Mars would take about 18 months. The crew, he said, would spend several months on the surface of Mars and in its orbit.

The former flight program chief said that many of his colleagues in NASA were in favor of sending crews of mixed sexes into space. "I am in favor of it," he said.

But he would not predict when the first mixed-sex space expedition would take place.

More than 1,500 delegates are attending the week-long congress. Prominent scientists from 55 countries are lecturing and taking part in discussions.

## Regular Joint Missions

At the congress, Soviet cosmonaut Anatoly Filipchenko, 44, who orbited the earth aboard Soyuz-7 in 1969, said, "It is only technical matters that prevent us from going on [joint Soviet-American] space missions. We'll soon be working a lot closer to clear up the technical difficulties of linking an American and Soviet craft in space. In my lifetime, I fully expect our two countries to be flying regular joint missions."

(In Moscow today, American and Soviet space scientists met to plan the 1975 U.S.-Soviet space rendezvous agreed in a space co-operation document signed when President Nixon went there last May.)

Another Soviet cosmonaut, Valeri Khubassov, was also present at the congress, where former deputy associate administrator of NASA Wernher von Braun was scheduled to present a paper.

## Cholera Vaccine Sought by Lebanon

BEIRUT, Oct. 9 (AP).—Lebanon appealed today to the World Health Organization for urgent shipments of anti-cholera vaccine following an outbreak of the disease in neighboring Syria.

A Health Ministry spokesman here reported that nationwide vaccination has begun, starting with the northern Lebanon province of Akkar on the Syrian border.

In Damascus, the government announced that 52 cholera cases had been detected in the northeastern Syrian province of Der Ezzor, near the Iraqi border.

## More Visitors To Oktoberfest Than Olympics

MUNICH, Oct. 9 (AP).—Oktoberfest, the world's biggest beer party, ended another 16-day run yesterday, with officials counting a record number of visitors and beer-mug thefts.

Upwards of five million persons crammed the festival grounds during the 138th renewal of the festive commemorating the marriage of King Ludwig I of Bavaria. There were about four million visitors at the Munich Olympics, which ended Sept. 11.

Despite guards at beer-tent entrances, visitors managed to carry away 200,000 one-quart mugs as souvenirs.

A total of 1,385 mug hunters were caught in the act and their souvenirs confiscated, police said. Two revelers out for bigger game were grabbed when they tried to roll away beer kegs.

The city's brewers had no complaints. They said visitors drank more than four million quarts of the specially-reinforced festival brew and ate over half a million grilled chickens.

Police said that aside from the mug thefts there were surprisingly few incidents on the 66-acre festival grounds in the middle of the Bavarian capital. There were 500 arrests made for fights, 15 purse-snatchers were seized and 399 drinkers had to be helped to sobering-up stations.

## Alcohol Blinds 2 Swedes

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Police warned against peddlers selling wood alcohol (methanol) on the black market, after six persons were rushed to a hospital this morning. Two of them were blinded after they drank the alcohol. They are in critical condition, a hospital spokesman said.

## Arab Terrorists Are Praised By Anarchy Trial Defendant

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (UPI).—A leftist lawyer accused of masterminding West Germany's Baader-Meinhof anarchist gang today praised the Arabs who attacked the Israeli team at the Munich Olympics.

"The guerrillas took part in a courageous action in which they were ready to sacrifice themselves," Horst Mahler, 36, told the court at the opening of his trial.

"The only fault the Black September guerrillas can be reproached for is that they did not take Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as a hostage," he said.

Mr. Mahler's statement brought cheers from his supporters in the public gallery of the West Berlin court. Judge Paul Jericke immediately ordered the court cleared.

"It would be the height of impropriety to celebrate the Munich deed here," he said.

## Robbery Charges

Mr. Mahler faces charges of being a ringleader of the Baader-Meinhof gang of anarchist guerrillas that operated in West Germany for more than two years. He also was charged with participation in three bank robberies.

Because of the gang's reputation for violence, the heaviest security precautions ever taken in a West Berlin court case were ordered for the trial's opening this morning.

In a long statement to the court Mr. Mahler defiantly upheld the motives, and methods of the anarchist group.

"Supranational monopolistic capitalism is the most monstrous criminal conspiracy of

society," he said. He said that it was necessary that the earth's "billions of inhabitants" destroy it.

He said that the Red Army Faction, as the West German anarchists called themselves, developed the idea of the "arming of the people" and launched the armed struggle.

## War of Classes

"The struggle against imperialism is not a war of nations, but a war of classes," Mr. Mahler said. "It will be the last, the longest and the most horrible war of all because exploiters all over the world will not hold themselves back from any abomination."

Hours before the trial opened at 9:30 a.m., police set up barbed-wire and metal hurdles to block streets leading to the court building.

An anti-riot water cannon stood in a side street. Police armed with machine guns guarded the approaches and used electronic devices to check all persons entering the courtroom for weapons. The courtroom's windows were partly bricked up.

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## Express Kills 4 German Workers On Rails in Fog

COLOGNE, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—A Trans-European Express on its way to Brussels hit into a group of men working on the line near Cologne, killing four of them, a spokesman for the West German railways said here today.

The accident occurred midway between Cologne and Aachen in light fog. No passengers were injured. The train was bound from Nuremberg to Brussels.

The fog was blamed not only for the train deaths but for a series of chain-reaction automobile crashes that left three persons dead and scores injured throughout West Germany. Air and inland water travel was stalled.

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**OOPS**—The spectators at a professional football game in Washington, D.C., Sunday were treated to an extra halftime attraction when this very calm young lady in a high school band very calmly continued to play her clarinet as she was very calmly losing her pants.

## Amin, Reviewing Parade, Salutes Asian Contingent

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 9 (UPI)—A beaming President Idi Amin today saluted several hundred Asians taking part for the first time in celebrations marking the anniversary of Uganda's independence from Britain.

Asian men and children—and a solitary woman—joined their African fellow citizens in a ceremonial march past at Kololo strip, near the city center, where 10 years ago today Britain handed over the instruments of independence.

They were preceded by troops, European, African and Asian veterans of the last war, nurses, university students and schoolchildren. It was for the Asians that the biggest cheer went up.

All are Ugandan citizens, and will be staying on after the exodus of their noncitizen fellow Asians is completed in a month's time. Last week President Amin helped release them for today's parade, and he was clearly pleased both by the reception they were given and by the performance they gave.

### 560 Arrive in Bombay

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The Indian ship State of Haryana arrived here today with 560 Asians expelled from Uganda, fewer than the 800 or 900 originally expected. The arrivals included 49 British passport holders and some with Ugandan passports.

## Swiss Glacier Splits, Threatens to Fall on Village of Randa

RANDA, Switzerland, Oct. 9 (UPI)—For the seventh time in three centuries, this picturesque Alpine village of 420 inhabitants is threatened with death and destruction.

The menace comes from the Bie glacier, towering over Randa to a height of 12,000 feet. Guides first discovered a split in the glacier last August. Since then the crack has widened to 120 feet.

The chunk of ice slowly breaking from the glacier is 450,000 tons of possible tragedy.

Despite the glacier's reputation for avalanches, the people of Randa have always stayed put. It was in 1636, according to village records, when the Bie first came down. There were then 50 people living in Randa. Thirty-six died, and all the houses were crushed.

There have been five collapses since then, although only one of them, in 1819, caused deaths. Two persons were trapped under the ice.

Randa is situated at an altitude of 4,500 feet, between the valley town of Visp and the ski center of Zermatt. Village opinions are divided as to how much danger is posed by the Bie, which snakes down the crest of the Weisshorn Mountain.

Wilhelm Truffer, a guide who knows the Weisshorn as he knows his own home, is one of the optimists.

"I don't believe there is a real

danger," he said. "Only people who don't know glaciers can say they are threatened."

Joseph Zumtaugwald, the mayor, is more cautious.

"If there is a collapse," he said, "the mass of ice would go down to the left of the glacier. We don't have to be afraid of the ice, but we do have to be careful of the rush of air which would come first."

Mr. Zumtaugwald's wife, mother of five children, said her house would be the first to be evacuated.

"But we have nothing to fear for the time being," she said. "We have to watch for heavy snowfalls in the winter, though."

Mrs. Adolf Amher, a farmer's wife, said the mountain guides "had new crevasses every summer."

"The glacier could fall or it may not fall," she said. "Our house is not in a dangerous place in any case, and we are not going to move out."

Mrs. Heinrich Zumtaugwald (no relation to the mayor) is the wife of a guide and has six children.

"My father, who was a guide and who died in 1971 at the age of 83, often found cracks in the Bie, but they always closed up again the next year. We are not afraid and are not moving."

Experts have been consulted about the possibility of blowing up the 450,000-ton ice mass, but

this has been put aside for the time being because no one is sure what the consequences would be to the main glacier.

Swiss authorities are examining photographs taken with cam-

eras lowered into the crevasse.

They have also installed three mirrors on the glacier which, by means of a laser beam, immediately detect any movement, even one of just an inch.

## 4-Day and 3-Day Work Weeks Win Approval in U.S. Trial

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The three-day and four-day work weeks have won what appears to be unanimous approval from employees, management and the union of Group Health, Inc., according to Dr. George W. Melcher Jr., president of the non-profit concern here.

In an interview, Dr. Melcher said that a three-month experiment, to be extended now for a full year, had resulted in a 20 percent cut in absenteeism among the company's 750 employees and that work errors had been reduced by 50 percent.

That result, he said, erased the "resistance" that he had expressed about the experiment before it started in July. He said that he felt that the four-day week would become a trend.

Under the plan, most employees are working four-day shifts, beginning Monday or Tuesday—nine hours a day the first three days, and eight hours the fourth, plus 45 minutes a day for lunch.

For the 30 persons in the electronic data-processing section, there are two 13-hour shifts, one 11-hour shift and then four days off. "There's been a change in the general attitude in this shop," Dr. Melcher said. "A year ago, there seemed to be more discontented people. You don't see that now."

A preliminary evaluation of the effect of the new plan had shown a reduction in absenteeism, he said, because "now someone thinks twice before taking a day off if he stands to lose a quarter of a week's wages."

Mistakes have been reduced, he added, because a high percentage occurs during shift changes and there are now fewer of them.

"I love it," said Mrs. Rev. Keller, a telephone representative unit head who has Mondays off. "Psychologically, I feel I have that day for myself. I don't do any housework. I go out and play canasta and all the other things I like to do."

## Three Croats Go On Trial, Charged With Subversion

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—A court prosecutor claimed that three former officials of a Croatian cultural organization who went on trial here today planned to start a civil war.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said that the prosecutor charged that the men, accused of crimes against the people and the state, possessed a list of persons whom they planned to liquidate.

The three—Dr. Marko Veselica, Jozica Ivicovic Bakulic and Zvonimir Komarica—were leading officials of the cultural and arts organization Matice Hrvatska.

The prosecutor said that they established a counterrevolutionary illegal organization within Matice Hrvatska. Last November, they organized a student strike to create a political crisis and start a civil war, he said.

## Arabs End Hunger Strike

BONN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—About 30 Palestinian students and workers today ended an 11-day hunger strike here called in protest against recent restrictive measures against Arabs working and studying in West Germany. A spokesman for the group said the strike was called off because of the deteriorating health of the students.

## Russians Beat Americans, Lead in Chess Olympiad

SEOUL, Yugoslavia, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union routed the United States 3-1 today and scored up its winning margin in 16-nation race for the gold medal at the 20th Chess Olympiad.

The Russians handed the Americans two defeats and two draws in the 12th-round competition of the tournament's 15-round final phase.

The 3-1 score gave the Russians a total of 33½ points ahead of Hungary, at 31½ points, and Yugoslavia, at 29 points. Hungary and Yugoslavia, however, each have two adjourned games complete tomorrow.

The Soviet victory was based on a 21-year-old Anatoly Karpov's feat of U.S. player Arthur Bischoffberger and former world champion Mikhail Tal's defeat of U.S. third-board player Pal Benko.

"Benko's game just fell apart, and for some reason Benko gets nervous every time he plays, so we had to have in these 10 games," said U.S. first-board player Lubomir Kavalek.

Two Draws

Kavalek got a draw from former world champion Tigran Petrosian, and U.S. second-board player Robert Byrne drew with easily smug Soviet player Boris Spassky.

Meanwhile the Albanian Chess Federation ordered its team to withdraw from the Olympiad other than play a scheduled match with Israel, tournament officials said.

"Albanian team managers have informed Jordan Ivanovski, director of the games, that according to the order of their chess federation they do not want to continue to play because of an Olympic commission's decision to play a match with Israel," the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.

The Albania-Israel match was originally to have been played in the seventh round, Oct. 3. But the Albanians did not show up for "political reasons," according to a letter team captain Mehmed Pustina submitted to the Olympic officials.

Israel won the match on a forfeit basis. The Olympic appeals commission then disqualified Albania from the Olympiad and nullified all its results.

However, the Albanian team complained to the commission and argued that they had not played Israel "for technical reasons," tournament officials said.

The commission then decided that the Albania-Israel match should be played next Friday, the last day of the Olympiad.

But the Tirana federation ordered the Albanians to withdraw, and they did not show up this afternoon for their scheduled 12th-round match with Greece.

In adjourned 11th-round play completed today, Soviet players Tigran Petrosian and Victor Korchnoi took draws against Svetozar Gligoric and Boris Ivkov to insure a 25-15 victory over Yugoslavia.

Former world champion Vassily Smislov, 51, defeated Yugoslav prodigy Ljubomir Ljubojevic, 21, to set up the Russian victory yesterday.

U.S. Chances

Discussing U.S. chances for a medal, former world champion Mikhail Tal, playing for the Soviet Union, said, "I am sure for one thing that they would be doing better if they had Fischer, William Lombardy, Larry Evans, and I would add Samuel Reshevsky." These are the United States' four best known players, who declined places on the country's Olympic team.

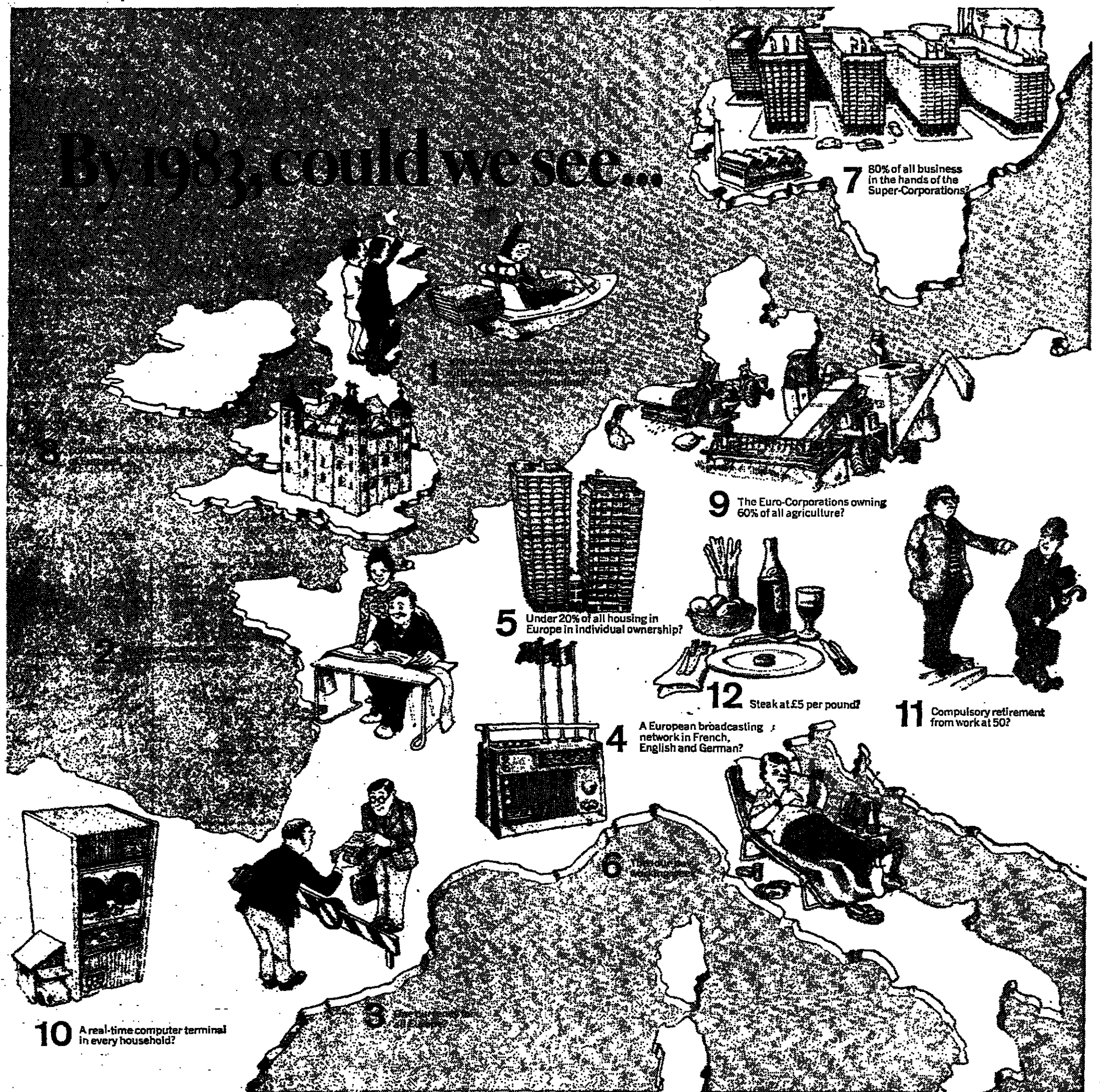
The talkative Tal balked at the suggestion that Fischer's world championship victory over Boris Spassky represented a deterioration of the "Soviet chess school." "Fischer did not beat the school. He only beat one participant. And in this school there is a rule that you can take the exams over again," Tal said.

Turks Put British Boy In High-Security Jail

ANKARA, Oct. 9 (AP).—British teen-ager Timothy Davey, who says he will try to escape again if the chance arises, was ordered locked up in a high-security prison here today.

The 15-year-old narcotics offender was charged today with escaping and forging an official document.

Young Davey escaped from a reform school and was recaptured Friday. He posed as a woman and used a woman's passport in trying to cross the Turkish-Syrian border. He had more than five years to serve of a 6-year-3-month sentence on a narcotics charge. Now he faces a possible 2-year-8-month additional sentence on the new charges.





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### Practical Notion

The exhibition clearly reflects the practical down-to-earth notion which was its point of departure: "Let's put together a body of works that will give an idea of how much American

"Objects: U.S.A." attempts to be an objective summary, an encyclopedic sampling of what the craftsman in America are doing at this point. Yet the show does generate a certain mood. Despite the subdued tone of a number of the works shown, the exhibition as a whole is animated by the flamboyant, the funky, the baroque. And because they set the tone, the baroque works incite us to look at much of the others that are not really baroque in the light of the dominant baroqueism. It seems desirable to isolate each work in one's mind's eye as one looks at it, and not to

**"Wild Sister"**  
by Jean Starobin

Viewing it on its own ground, however, as a glorified bazaar, would say it is successful in provoking a sort of bewildered surprise and in being incipiently informative. As such I would say it achieves its purpose, which is to stir up interest in what is being done in this area.

Toni Blankenheim in the title part of the oppressed, half-mad soldier, Richard Cassilly as the drum major, Hans Sotin as the doctor, Gerhard Unger as the captain, Kurt Moll as one of the drunken workers (a lavish bit of overacting), and Elisabeth Steiner as Margret.

The 17th L'auranne Festival Italian Opera, from Oct. 12, will have two performances each of Verdi's "Nabucco," "La Traviata," and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," in productions by the Teatro La Fenice of Venice. Manno Wolf-Ferrie will conduct the Verdi works and Carlo Francini the Puccini.

Exhibitions of paintings, drawings by Murielle Paquette, sculpture by Pierre Hyezaert, paintings and other work by Marcelle Ferron will open Oct. 5 at the Canadian Cultural Center, 5 Rue de Constantin, Paris. The same evening, a concert of works by Canadian composers will be given at the center by the French Radio Chamber Orchestra, under Jacques Claudy.

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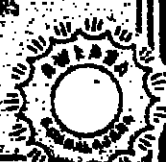
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